

The Pacific Railroad.

We hear, says the New York Tribune, with great satisfaction that both forks or prongs of the Eastern division of this great work are being resolutely pushed forward. The Southern (Kansas) fork, connecting with the Missouri Pacific at the mouth of Kansas River, is now in full operation to Lawrence, and will soon open to Topeka, or beyond, and is to be pushed on to Fort Riley next season. We hear that its completion to this point will save the Government One Million of Dollars per annum in the transportation of provision and munitions to our forts and forces on the Plains; judge, then, what must be the saving when the whole is completed.

New blood has been infused into this enterprise by an association of capitalists connected with Eastern roads looking for increased traffic therefrom; \$1,000,000 was put in by them as a first installment. We hope soon to hear that the obstacles which have hitherto prevented the payment to this enterprise of the subsidy stipulated by act of Congress have been happily removed, and that the work is henceforth to be pushed forward with ample means and resolute energy. Let us once get our Currency back to rock-bottom, and we shall insist on the construction thereof at least one mile per day of the main track of the Pacific Road till it is finished. For that Road is destined to develop natural wealth hitherto hidden in the earth, stimulate the industry and increase the wealth of the country, beyond all precedent. We look for an annual product from our mines of gold and silver of Five Hundred Millions of Dollars per annum within the next twenty years. And the most potent agency whereby these magnificent results are to be secured is the Pacific Railroad, which we pray may be pushed forward with all possible vigor.

A special despatch from Raleigh, N. C. to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Oct. 19, says: The President's dispatch, received yesterday, advising the repudiation of the war debt, created the greatest consternation in the Convention. Only one hour before the consideration of the debt had been postponed for future action, and all interested in the payment were jubilant. The rebel element and many of the Unionists denounced the terms of the dispatch bitterly, and intense excitement ensued. Probably no faction was ever more completely electrified than was the one which desires the assumption of the debt. It had just completed the following bargain: The Provisional Treasurer, Worth, having avowed himself in favor of paying the debt, was to be brought out by the secessionists as a candidate for Governor, his record being far brighter as a Unionist than Holden's, then Union men could make a pretense for supporting him. The Worth candidates for the Legislature were also to receive their support, and these would secure the payment of the debt which the secessionists, on their part, were to assist in postponing for the action of the Legislature. These Unionists had first fixed an hour for adjournment, to let the bill declaring vacant all offices filled by those who had taken the Confederate oath go by default. In pursuance of this plan the calendar had been cleared of everything except the ordinance vacating these offices, and an extended debate upon it was going on when the fatal telegram arrived. Rapid consultation took place. Those who had pretended to favor postponement because action upon the debt was not necessary to being received at Washington, found themselves forced to unite with the repudiationists, and reconsider the vote fixing the adjournment at 5 o'clock the next morning. In the three sessions which have since been held, the assumptionists fought desperately to prevent definite action, but were finally forced either to yield to or take the responsibility of making a direct issue with the President. This action of Mr. Johnson has greatly strengthened the hands of the true Union men in the Convention and throughout the State. While a Union delegate was bitterly denouncing the style of the President's telegram to the Convention, the flag, which had only been floating over the body for an hour, came down with a crash, bringing the staff with it. The repudiationists made good use of this fact in their replies.

President Johnson's Dispatch to Gov. Holden.

The following is the dispatch sent by President Johnson to Gov. Holden, already referred to:

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 18, 1865.

W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor:

Every dollar of the State debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States should be repudiated finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion which they were opposed to.

Let those who have given their means for the obligations of the State, look to that power they tried to establish, in violation of law, constitution and the will of the people. They must meet their fate. It is their misfortune, and cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing themselves loyal to the Government of the United States, and to the Union.

I repeat that the loyal people of North Carolina shall be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of indebtedness created to, and in carrying on the rebellion.

I trust and hope that the people of North Carolina will wash their hands of every thing

that partakes in the slightest degree of the rebellion, which has been so recently crushed by the strong arm of the Government, in carrying out the obligations imposed by the Constitution of the Union.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

Reagan's Advice to Texans.

John H. Reagan, Postmaster General of the late Southern Confederacy, lately wrote a long letter to the people of Texas from which we extract the following, relative to negro suffrage:

"To the conferring of the elective franchise on your former slaves I anticipate a stubborn and sincere opposition, based on the ignorance of the great mass of them and on their total want of information and experience in matters of legislation, administration, and everything which pertains to the science of government, and upon the pride of race. And this objection may be sustained by pointing to the experience of Mexico, and of the Central American and South American States, where, by the enfranchisement of the Indians and negroes, and all others, without reference to race or mental or moral fitness for the exercise of these responsible rights, they have been deprived of the blessings of peace, order and good government, and involved in an almost uninterrupted series of wars and revolutions, often of the most cruel and barbarous character, for more than half a century, with no prospect of an amelioration or improvement of their condition."

"But these difficulties are not insuperable, if you meet them with patience and reason. I have no doubt you can adopt a plan which will fully meet the demands of justice and fairness and satisfy the northern mind, and the requirements of the government, without endangering good government, and the repose of society. This can be done by:

"First, Extending the privileges and protection of the laws over negroes as they are over the whites, and allowing them to testify in the courts on the same conditions; leaving their testimony subject to the rules relating to its credibility; but not objecting to its admissibility. And in this you will concur with the wise current of modern legislation, and the tendency of all judicial decisions in all enlightened countries."

"And Second, By fixing an intellectual and moral, and, if thought necessary, a property test for the admission of all persons to the exercise of the elective franchise, without reference to race or color, which would secure its intelligent exercise."

"My own view would be—'First, That no person now entitled to the privilege of voting should be deprived of it because of any new test. I would recognize in this the difference between taking away a right not heretofore exercised.'"

"Second, That to authorize the admission of persons hereafter to the exercise of the elective franchise, they should be, first, males; second, twenty-one years of age; third, citizens of the United States; fourth, should have resided in the state one year, and in the district, county or precinct six months next preceding any election at which they propose to vote; fifth, should be able to read in the English language understandingly; sixth, and must have paid taxes for the last year preceding for which such taxes were due and payable, subject to any disqualification for crime, of which the person may have been duly convicted, which may be prescribed by law."

"The adoption of these measures, in addition to those mentioned would, in my judgment, meet the ends of justice and fairness; secure the re-establishment of the state government, the admission of her senators and representatives in congress, the suspension of military rule, and the restoration of civil, constitutional and local self-government. And it would do more. It would secure your protection against other great and pending evils; and, I am persuaded, of the greatest consequence to your future peace, prosperity and business."

"First—It would remove all just grounds of antagonism and hostility between the white and black races. Unless this is done, endless strife and bitterness of feeling must characterize their relations, and all history and human experience teach us, sooner or later, result in a war of races. We now know, from sad experience, what war is between equals and enlightened people. But of all wars a social war of races is the most relentless and cruel; the extermination, or expulsion from the country, or enslavement of one or the other, being its inevitable end where they are left to themselves, or the loss of liberty to both races where they are all subjected to the control of a superior power, which would be our situation. I speak, of course, of the legal rights and status of the two races. Their social relations are matters of taste and choice, and not subject to legislative regulation."

"Second—This course would disarm and put an end to inter-state, sectional, political agitation, on this subject, at least, which has been the special curse of our country for so many years, and which was the cause of the unnumbered woes we have recently experienced and still suffer, by depriving the agitators of a subject on which to keep up such agitation, and of the means of producing jealousy, animosity and hatred between the different parts of the country, and between the different races. And this would do much toward the renewal of the ancient relations of national harmony and fraternal good will between all parts of the country. And this too is of the greatest consequence to our future welfare, and especially as our people now know there is no hope of escape from it by appealing to the principles of state sovereignty and the right of secession."

"But my sincere prayer is, that God in His goodness and mercy, may enable you to exhibit this last crowning evidence, in the midst of your calamities."

"The negroes will, it is hoped, gradually diffuse themselves among the greatly preponderating numbers of whites in the different states and territories; many of them will probably go to Mexico and other countries, in search of social equality; and a few or none of their race will be added to their numbers by accessions from other countries. While the steady and rapid influx of great numbers of white races from other countries will gradually decrease the disproportion in numbers between them and the whites, and so render this new element in society and government innocuous, or at least powerless for evil, if they should be so inclined. But from the general docility of their dispositions we may expect the most of them to be orderly, and many of them industrious and useful citizens. But to secure these desirable ends it must not be forgotten that it is an essential prerequisite to concur on them their reasonable and necessary rights; and to adopt a policy which will prevent them from becoming an element of political agitation, and strife, and danger."

Adjournment of the Missouri Synod.

The Presbyterian (Old School) Synod, which has been holding a rather turbulent session in this city, adjourned yesterday.

Outsiders have noticed that the late secession element was prominent in giving direction to the course of business, and the loyal element were abashed and scolded into property by Reverend Doctors, who thanked God at the outbreak of the rebellion that they had an opportunity to greet a rebel flag.

Among the propositions which came up for final action yesterday was the report of the Committee to adopt the Minutes of the St. Louis Presbytery. Rev. Mr. Nichols moved to take exceptions to so much of the Minutes as cast censure on the General Assembly, in which he referred to the "new views" in reference to slavery which had sprung up in the South.

A Delegate—Will the gentleman indicate what these views are?

Mr. Nichols—I will. Our church, from the first, as the brother knows, declared slavery to be an evil, which we all wished to see abolished. But a new view was maintained by many Southern ministers that it was our business to conserve, perpetuate and protect slavery. It was with regard to this new view whether slavery is a Divine institution or not.

Rev. Mr. Parks—Does not the gentleman understand the General Assembly to denounce slavery as a sin?

Mr. Nichols—No, sir. I defy any gentleman to show that. The General Assembly has said the guilt of slavery is there no guilt connected with it? There is no wrong in selling a man whisky, but is there no wrong connected with the liquor traffic? There is no wrong for a man to hold slaves, but are there not innumerable wrongs connected with the slave trade?

Mr. Smith—Why don't the Assembly extend its supervision a little further, and embrace all the evils with which it is connected—intemperance and the violation of the marriage relation among our own people?

Mr. Nichols—It gives thanks that the evil and guilt of slavery has been removed from the land. I have no doubt that if you could show them the evil and guilt of intemperance had been removed from the land they would give devout and hearty thanks. A delegate rose to a point of order, and the discussion was brought to a close. The motion of Mr. Nichols to take exceptions was lost.

The case of Geo. P. Strong, Esq., was taken from the Commission to which it had been referred, and referred to the next Synod.

Mr. Finley moved to discharge the Committee on the Narrative, saying, as far as the Synod was concerned, there was not enough religion to make a narrative out of, which was agreed to. Rev. Mr. Anderson claimed that a revival had taken place in Mr. Brooks' church, and wanted a committee to write up a narrative, which was agreed to, and the Synod adjourned.—St. Louis News.

Facts Against.

The distinguished Mr. "Mack" of the Cincinnati Commercial, general censor and adjudicator of public affairs, dispenser of merits and illuminator of the country, writes to his patrons from Lexington, Ky., touching the matter of colored troops in this State, as follows:

The President expressed great surprise when informed, recently, of the number of colored troops in Kentucky—twenty thousand—nearly all of them enlisted since the surrender of the rebel armies. He had no idea, he said, that martial law was such an expensive luxury as to cost about \$20,000,000 a year as it certainly has cost in Kentucky. What particular duties there are for so many men to perform, in a State without an armed rebel from one end of it to the other, is not apparent to the naked eye, but that they have been there, and are now, is a matter of absolute certainty.

We have taken some pains to examine the official records on this subject, kindly tendered for our inspection by Col. Sidell, the conscientious, able, busy and vigilant Provost Marshal General of the State. Since the 1st of last May precisely 1,649 negroes have been recruited into the service of the United States from Kentucky. The final surrender of the rebel armies, it will be remembered, took place in the last week in April. So much for "nearly all of" twenty thousand troops having been enlisted since that surrender.

Again, there has never been at any time, a force of twenty thousand colored Kentucky troops in the State. The colored regiments raised here have in a majority of cases been sent on duty out of the State as soon as organized. Some were not even organized here, but in Tennessee. At the time the late attempt to secure the removal of Gen. Palmer was initiated, there were just ten regiments of colored troops in the State, viz: Six infantry, two cavalry, and two heavy artillery. One of these, the 135th U. S. C. V., was recruited along the line of Sherman's progress, what time he "marched down to the sea." The number of men in these ten regiments was a handful over ten thousand. It is well known to those who keep watch of events here that four of these regiments are now being mustered out of the service. The "so many men" therefore now in search of "particular duties" amount at this writing to less than six thousand. The reader can see from these quiet little items of fact what a trustworthy sentimentarian and chronicler, the indubitable Mr. "Mack" is.—Lexington Press.

Maximilian has adopted the genuine Mexican costume, and wears his broad sombrero like the balance of the people.

Wit on To nb-Stones.

A vast amount of wit is to be gathered from Tombstones, and mortuary puns have long been famous. The epitaph of the witty divine, Dr. Thomas Fuller, is worthy of himself, simply.

Fuller's earth.

There is a professional point in the epitaph of the eminent barrister, Sir John Strange:

Here lies the honest lawyer—that is Strange.

And by what an outrageous quibble has the name of Wm. Burton, Esq., been handed down to immortality. The epitaph is to be seen in a church-yard near Salisbury:

O sun, moon, stars and ye celestial portes
Are graves, then, dwindled into Burton holes?

There is something quaint and touching in this epitaph of Grimaldi, the distinguished clown:

Here am I!

One of the best of this briefer kind was produced by Jerrold, whose wit did not always wear so courteous a dress. Charles Knight, the Shakespearean critic, was the subject, and the words—

Good Knight.

Professional rivalry produced this ill-natured inscription for the tombstone of a western editor:

Here lies an Editor.

It is added that the injured man recommended the author to use the inscription as a motto for his own journal.

Of historic epitaphs the best is this one, on one of Shakespeare's actors:

Exit Burbage.

In a similar vein, a wit gave a couplet to Mrs. Oldfield, the most celebrated actress of her day.

This we must own, in justice to her shade,
The first had exit Oldfield ever made.

Something of the compliment is here sacrificed to make the point. It is the reverse of Malcolm's Eulogy of Cowder:

Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving of it.

The comedian Foote takes his turn thus: Foote from his earthly stage, alas is hurled,
Death took him off, who took off all the world.

Westminster Abbey has some notable epitaphs. This, by Samuel Wesley, is on the monument to Butler, the author of Hudibras.

When Butler, needy wretch was still alive
No generous patron would a dinner give.
See him, when starved to death and turned to dust
Presented with a monumental bust!

The poet's fate is here in emblem shown:
He asked for bread and received but a stone.

This couplet on a monument to John Gay, the poet, Thackeray's "Little French Abbe," is hardly suited to a Christian church:

Life is a jest, and all things show it,
I thought so once and now I know it.

And what a defiance there is in this, on the monument of that "gallant soldier," Thomas Vere:

When Vere sought death, armed with his sword
And shield,
Death was nigh to meet him in the field:
But when his weapons he had laid aside,
Death like a coward struck him and he died.

Sir Thomas Perkins, the great wrestler, caused a monument to be built for himself on which was a sculpture in relief, depicting death in the act of throwing Sir Thomas. The Epitaph, which is in Latin, reads as follows:

Here lies the chief who once threw all,
Thrown by the conquering arm of death,
Who never had given the knight a fall,<
But that he found him out of breath.
But most not death with empty pride,
Thy strength; the day will come when he
Arising, with fresh breath supplied,
Shall vanquish Time and conquer thee.

Mrs Long was a beautiful actress of the last century, so short in stature that she was known as the pocket Venus. Her epitaph concludes:

Though long, yet short,
Though short, yet Pretty Long.

Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a covetous man, and this passing epigram was put on him.

Here lies his Grace, in cold clay clad,
Who died for want of what he had.

The reverse of this is on Mr. James Wordsdale, a very liberal man:

Eager to get, but not to get the pelf;
A friend to all mankind, but not himself.

We close our list with a pathetic inscription placed by an honest Illinois farmer over the double grave of a span of favorite horses struck down by lightning, and buried in his front yard:

Peace to their manes.

Rogers and his Saints.

There is a gentleman in Memphis, calling himself the Reverend J. W. Rogers, rector of St. Lazarus' church, who wants to build a cathedral. As a cathedral always supposes a bishop, we presume that the Reverend J. W. also aspires to the miter. He proposes to consecrate his cathedral to the "memory of the Right Reverend Leonidas Polk, D. D., LL. D., the Right Reverend James H. Otey, D. D., LL. D., and other confederate dead," and to make it "worthy of these fallen heroes." The names of the confederate saints are to be inscribed upon mural tablets, frescoed walls, and memorial windows, and pious worshippers are to gaze upon them through tearful eyes and honor them with reverential hearts for ages yet to come. He invites contributions toward this sacred work from all "southern cities," leaving each contributor at liberty to choose his own special patron among the confederate dead, and promising that every saint so specified shall receive honorable mention in the aforesaid inscriptions. Consequently there would be a fair prospect, should his plan be carried out, of seeing Wilkes Booth, Champ Ferguson, and may be at some future day Captain Wirz, held up to veneration on the altars of this new temple of the dispensation of wickedness. Some people think that the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which J. W. R. is a shining member, has long been gravitating towards Rome, but this canonization of traitors, this elevation of treachery, perjury, and murder to the rank of heroic Christian virtues, exceeds all that the wildest of Protestants ever attributed to the worst of popes.

It is worth serious notice, as an indication of the arrogance of these conquerors, but still desperately wicked rebels, that Mr. Rogers should not only have had the impudence to openly propose such a scheme under the shadow of the national flag, but that in two days he should have received contribution to the amount of nearly \$2,700.—Chicago Republican.

Items in General.

The public should beware of taking, as currency, seven-thirty bonds from which the coupons have been detached. There are many of them in circulation, and unless a stop is put to the practice, it bids fair to become a lucrative business for sharpers to purchase seven-thirties of the smaller denominations, summarily discount the interest with the seisor, and pass off the bonds as currency.

In Russia they have carried the club system far beyond what is even done in England. There are clubs for ladies, and clubs for servants, and the other day a cook gave his master notice because he was not allowed to go to his club.

The revived Richmond Examiner promises to be a highly conservative sheet, even in its spelling. The prospectus includes such words as instructor, labour, honour, vigour, heroic, topical, publicist, patriotic, politics, &c., and one of its classes states that the paper will even aim to teach the Southern people "pure and classic English, distinct from the models and reclaimed from the innovations of Northern instructors."

Miss Buchanan once rallying her cousin, an officer, on his courage, said "Now, Mr. Harry, do you really mean to tell me you can walk up to a cannon's mouth without fear?" "Yes," was the prompt reply, "or a Buchanan's either." And he did it.

In New Orleans lately, Judge Duplantier decided that the value of a pew in church might depend in a great degree on the "legitimate pride of a father to establish a gifted daughter with the benefit to be derived from the conspicuous position" in question. This is the first time we ever knew it to be said so from the judicial bench. The thing is not new, however.

Several persons in Detroit have been nicely swindled lately by a dashing young woman who said she was an eastern girl by the name of Matcalf, and was an heiress to the pretty little sum of eighty thousand dollars. It turned out that she wasn't any such girl.

Among the present "lionesses" at Paris is lady Victoria Fitz William, a fascinating Equinaux of Grinnell Bay, whose tender care of Lord Frederick Fitz William, some three years ago, when he was taken ill on board the English mail-boat "George Henry," detained in a bay by stress of weather, on the Equinaux coast, induced him to order her his hand. Her maiden name was Tookillo.

A clergyman called on a poor parishioner, whom he found bitterly lamenting the loss of an only son, a boy about four or five years old. In the hope of consoling the afflicted woman, he remarked to her that one so young could not have committed any very grievous sin, and that no doubt the child was gone to heaven. "Ah, sir," said the simple-headed creature, "but Tommy was so shy, and they are all strangers there."

"Whar," asked a renowned stump orator, who was running for the office of constable, "whar, my enlightened friends of the Sixty-sixth Militia district, was Andrew Jackson in the battle of New Orleans? War he thar? He war. He war a ridin' up and down on a bobtail Arabian, a wavin' of a crooked sabre, up to his armpits in blood and mud, and a givin' of the British thunder; the genius of his country a holdin' of her legs over his head, cotton bales pavenearing in front to protect him from every danger, and the American eagle, with the stars and stripes in its beak, a soarin' aloft in the blue empyrean, cryin' 'Hail Columbin'!"

La Salle, a manager, gives the following statistics of the produce of the most celebrated vineyard in Burgundy in the present year, 1865: La Romance Conti produced 11 pieces or casks, each of which is supposed to contain 300 bottles; the Clos Vougeot, 240 casks; the Chambertin Orard, 20 casks.

Sea weed is being utilized in England as an insulator for sub-marine cables, and answers admirably. While the ocean destroys nearly every thing submerged in it, sea weed being its natural offspring, is preserved by restoration to its native element.

A wooden leg race took place the other night at the American Institute Fair in New York. Mr. Calvin Bates walked or hobbled a distance of five hundred feet in three minutes, on two artificial limbs. Mr. H. H. Berger, with one artificial leg, next walked the distance in two minutes. The last exhibition was that of Mr. Frank Stewart who walked three thousand feet in nine minutes on two false legs.

SPLendid BARGAINS!
All Sure of their Money's Worth.
W. Forsyth & Co.

39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau St.) offer for sale the following Magnificent List of Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR!

And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15 00 to \$150 00 each.
200 Ladies' Gold Watches, from \$35 00 each.
500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15 00 each.
5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.
6,000 Gold Band Bracelets, \$3 00 to \$10 00 each.
6,000 Plain, Chained, and Winding Rings \$2 50 to \$5 00 each.
5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings \$3 00 to \$6 00 each.
10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.
10,000 Gold Pins, Silver Mounted Holders, \$4 00 to \$5 00 each.
10,000 Gold Pins, Silver Cases and Pencils \$4 00 to \$10 00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Stays, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thumbies, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masque Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the newest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.
Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1; eleven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pen, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. Articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address, W. FORSYTH & CO., 39 and 41 Ann Street, New York. June 6-3m.

EDUCATIONAL.
SELECT SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE,

Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third Semi-Annual Session of her School, will commence on the 4th day of September, 1865, at her residence in Frankfort. Instruction will be given in the usual English branches; also in the Latin Language, if required.

TERMS—Will be Fifteen Dollars per Session of twenty weeks. Music, including use of Piano, Thirty Dollars a Session. Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, &c., \$120 00 a Session.

Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patronage of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters. The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas. Prof. E. A. Fellner will have charge of the Music class.

REFERS TO

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, E. L. VanWinkle, J. B. Temple, Esq., Rev. J. S. Hays, of Frankfort; Rev. J. K. Lyle, Robt. Hamilton, Esq., of Lexington; Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Hon. R. Apperson, of Mt. Sterling; R. Knott, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Grainger, of Louisville.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS

LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—seclusion—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malign influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail. July 14, 1865.

OXFORD
FEMALE COLLEGE,

Near Cincinnati, O.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1. Parents in search of a School for their daughters, not invited to examine the merits of this Institution. The Buildings, Grounds, Course of Study, and Corps of Instructors, are of the first class. The College is largely national. Thirteen States (North and South) were represented last year. Oxford is famed for its health and literary advantages. Prof. KARL MENZ continues in the Department of Music.

For circulars, please address the President, Rev. ROBERT D. MORRIS, Aug. 11—w3t. Oxford, Ohio.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
William T. Egbert.

Proposes to open a first class school for boys in Frankfort, on the 24 Monday in September, 1865, in which will be taught the usual English branches, the Classics, French, German, and any of the sciences that may be desired. August 8—2mos—11.

HIGH SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THE 23d semi annual session will commence on the 1st of Monday in September. Terms per session of 2

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

Review of News.

The expenses of the Government for the coming fiscal year, it is estimated, will be about \$100,000,000, exclusive of the interest on the public debt. The receipts from internal revenue alone will fully cover the sum.

The election in Nebraska Territory was held on the 16th. It resulted in a Republican victory.

Under a recent order of Surgeon General Barnes \$12,000,000 worth of medical stores are being rapidly disposed of.

An election for delegates to the State Convention was held in Florida on the 10th. A very tight vote was polled. The successful candidates are mostly of a strong Union character and in favor of the policy indicated by Gov. Marvin.

The State of Georgia owes \$14,727,274 85, payable six months after the treaty of peace has been ratified between the Confederate States and the United States of America. The creditor must feel very easy as the debt may run on an estimate.

An order from the War Department forbids the arrest of any more persons for having evaded the draft, and directs the release of all now held for offenses of that nature.

More musters out of troops are taking place. It is regarded as probable that the Veteran Reserve Corps will be disposed of in this manner. The men are anxious to be discharged, while the officers oppose it.

The republican government of Mexico has placed upon the market, at New York, a loan of \$30,000,000, bearing interest in gold at 7 per cent, and the principal payable in twenty years, also in gold. The security offered is the faith of the republic and of the states of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and a national mortgage on 5,000,000 acres of agricultural and 300,000 acres of mineral lands in those states. The first installment, of \$10,000,000, will be offered at sixty cents on the dollar.

Frank Blair made a speech at Rolla, Miss., on Thursday night, in which he bitterly assailed Secretary Stanton, asserting that "When Stanton had Alex. H. Stephens locked up, the good, loyal, and true man was inside, and the rascal and traitor upon the outside." Blair stigmatized the provost marshals of the west as "a set of thieving plunderers generally," and charged the officers of the western army with all sorts of corruption—alleging, among other things, that, when Grant captured Vicksburg, a hundred thousand bales of cotton fell into his hands, and were turned over to the government—of which amount not a thousand bales were ever accounted for.

The Episcopal General Convention adjourned yesterday. Its most remarkable action was the negative vote of omitting to express any thankfulness for the restoration of the Union and the abolition of slavery. So great was its squeamishness on these subjects that the usual address of the House of Bishops was omitted. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, had prepared an address which was too obnoxious to the loyal minority for publication, and a truly loyal one by Bishop McIlvaine was voted down by the "conservative" majority. It will, however, be informally published.

The Conservatives and Martial Law.

The rejoicings of the Conservatives over the revoking of Martial Law still continue. They are jubilant beyond measure. There are no bonds to their happiness. They make merry without stint. The Lexington organ is perfectly intoxicated with gladness. Judging from its writings it can think of nothing else. Now the propriety of all this joy depends on the cause which gives rise to it. To rejoice that martial law has ceased because there is no longer a necessity for it is proper. To be glad that martial law may be revoked because the war has ceased, the authority of the Government over all the States is established, the Union is preserved, and the power of the Government cannot be overcome—all this is right.

But does the joy of those who are making such demonstrations arise from these considerations? Not at all. We have yet to hear the first note of rejoicing from this faction over the revocation of martial law because its necessity has passed. On the contrary they declare that the necessity for it never existed. Under it, according to the Conservative view, the State has suffered "our years of miserable bondage," the people "have been subject to an absolute military despotism," indicted upon them in defiance of the express provisions of the Constitution, and wrongs have been inflicted such as a free people never before suffered by this "unjust and unwarrantable exercise of military authority." Martial law from the beginning of the rebellion is condemned, not its continuance since the war has ended or the loyalty of the State been established. Yet every man in Kentucky, who is not a babbling idiot, knows that had it not been for the strong arm of the Government thus displayed, Kentucky would have been torn out of the Union. Martial law saved her and has secured to us the peace we this day enjoy.

But we may judge further of the spirit which actuates this rejoicing by the acts of the disloyalists. Martial law is revoked, and suits innumerable are immediately entered against Union men. General Palmer himself is sued by Garrett Davis for seeing that the laws of Congress are respected and carried into effect. Criminal suits are brought against Federal soldiers for acts committed while in the service, and by order of their superior officers. A Federal officer has been indicted for horse-stealing and trespassing for pressing horses into the service that he might pursue a notorious guerrilla, in which pursuit he was successful and recovered thousands of dollars worth of property.

It is stated that another Federal soldier has been indicted for murder for killing a rebel scout in a fight. And the duty of bringing suits against Union men is impressed upon the people. It is charged, and as yet there has been no denial—though we have hoped for it,—that at the meeting lately held in Lexington to rejoice over the President's proclamation with regard to martial law in Kentucky, a prominent speaker urged Confederates to bring suits to redress their wrongs received at the hands of Federals. So this is the ground of the Conservative rejoicing over the revoking of martial law—they can annoy and persecute Union men and Kentucky Federal soldiers with impunity.

Both the words and the deeds of the leading Conservatives prove that their gladness of heart at the late act of the President is the offspring of disloyalty. In their joy they denounce the efforts of the past four years for the keeping Kentucky in the Union. They condemn the policy of the lamented Lincoln having this end in view. They condemn and slander all the Commandants of Kentucky from General Sherman down to General Palmer. They open the vials of their wrath against all Kentuckians who have stood true to the integrity of their state and the Union. In this spirit they rejoice. And we hope all will keep this in view when they read and hear their denunciations of martial law and their rejoicings at its revoking.

The Democracy's love for the President.

The new born love of the Democracy for President Johnson is waxing cold. In fact their regard never rose to the dignity of love. It was a mere *liaison* formed for the gratification of their unholy lust for power. In their hearts they still hate the "boorish tailor," as they have delighted to call him. What should change this hate? Just what Mr. Johnson was when he was elected to office he is now. The principles which governed Mr. Lincoln—whom the Democracy hunted to his death—in his administrative acts, still govern his successor. President Johnson is carrying out the acts of President Lincoln, enforcing his proclamations and is working according to his plan and views in the reconstruction of the country. Yet the acts and proclamations of the latter are now condemned as vehemently as they ever were—tyranny and despotism are terms still applied to the martyred hero's administration. President Johnson's views with regard to slavery and negro suffrage, too, are in almost exact accord with the views of his predecessor.

What then has induced the loud-mouthed protestations of love for Mr. Johnson on the part of the Democracy? Merely his reconstruction policy—that and nothing more. It is proclaimed in all their speeches and all their resolutions. But what precisely is it in this reconstruction policy that has won their praise? From all their speeches and resolutions comes the answer with no uncertain voice—this policy will destroy the Union party, and will hoist the Democracy into power with all their old views and intentions as regard Slavery and State sovereignty still strong and active. For this alone they praise the President, for this they love him. But their praise is growing fainter—their love is waning. President Johnson has put his foot down firmly on both their favorite loggins, State Sovereignty and Slavery, and has declared himself in favor of negro suffrage. So the Cincinnati Enquirer, the New York News, and others of their sect are dropping him. He is not the good Democrat they thought him—so, though his patriotism and wise, statesmanlike views and policy still remain and work, they are forsaking him. So be it. The President will congratulate himself, for truly damning is the praise and love of such friends.

Representation and Suffrage.

The following is the form of the amendment to the Constitution to apportion representatives according to the number of electors, which was introduced by Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, February 6th, 1865, and on his motion referred to the Judiciary:

Since that time the principle has been adopted in the reformed Constitution of the States of Alabama and for the very reason that has been urged, to wit: to secure equal representation to the white population of different sections among which the black population was unequally distributed.

Amendment to the Constitution, apportioning Representatives in Congress according to the number of actual electors. "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to the number of male citizens of age having in each State the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. The actual enumeration of such citizens shall be made by the census of the United States

SUDDEN DEATH.—A little girl, daughter of Mrs. E. H. Payne, of Frankfort, died very suddenly on Tuesday morning last. She had gone over to Mrs. Franklin's school, in South Frankfort, the school she attended being closed that day, and had just commenced a reading lesson, when suddenly she clasped her hands to her throat with a convulsive start and fell on her knees with her head in Mrs. Franklin's lap. On raising her head she was found to be dead. The child had been in delicate health for some time, and during the previous week had suffered with chills. She was about ten years of age. She was buried Wednesday afternoon, her fellow-scholars of the day and Sabbath-schools attending her remains to the cemetery.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—Any one wishing to embark in the newspaper business, can hear of a first rate chance by inquiring at this office. Oct. 27—31.

Death of an Old Citizen.

It is with much pain that we record the death of our old, highly respected and well-loved fellow-citizen, William M. Todd, Esq. He died at his late residence in Woodford county, on Tuesday morning last, after a long and severe illness. We cannot pause with the mere announcement of his death, for the relations which Mr. Todd sustained with our community have been so long and intimate that his death requires more than a passing notice. Yet nothing that we can say can add to the full meed of praise and love that wells up from every heart at the mention of his name. As a citizen, as a merchant, as a friend in all the relations which he bore towards his fellow-citizens, Mr. Todd walked almost blameless, avoiding offense, winning love, charitable toward all, without a thought of evil against any. But above all, into all these relations he carried his Christian principles and profession. The highest tribute of praise we can pay to his memory is this, that above all things else he was known and loved as a Christian—an humble, sincere, intelligent and consistent Christian. He was a Christian indeed, in whom there was no guile. He bore his religion in all the walks of life, and his constant endeavor was to bring others to see the worth of this pearl of great price and to lay up for them, selves the precious treasure. The Sabbath School especially he claimed as his field, and there he worked with all the earnestness of his nature and the zeal of Christian love. He loved children and would train them for Jesus. And his work was blessed.

Here, in the city of his birth, Mr. Todd was buried on Wednesday morning. The funeral services were held at the Presbyterian church, where a large concourse of his old friends assembled to pay their last public respects to his memory and to bear his remains to their resting place in our beautiful cemetery. Over his grave they planted Hope—hope of his eternal gain whose loss they mourned. And there they left him to enjoy that rest which God gives to His beloved.

A FATAL AFFRAY.—An affray took place at the Capital Hotel in this city on Wednesday morning last, between Mr. J. B. Akin, proprietor of the Hotel, and Mr. Jas. O'Donahue, a Photographer Artist, late of Cincinnati. Mr. O'Donahue was shot and fatally wounded by Mr. Akin. Some words had passed between the parties on the previous evening, and on the morning of the occurrence O'Donahue called Akin aside in the public room, as some say, choked him, when Akin called on him twice to desist and shot him. The dying man, we are informed, asserts that he merely laid his hand on Akin's shoulder to call his attention to something he intended saying, when without warning he was shot. Immediately after the affair an examination in the case was held in the Police Court and Mr. Akin was held to bail at \$500. By some oversight, the gentleman who was the nearest to the parties at the time of the shooting, heard Mr. O'Donahue's exclamation thereupon, and assisted him to his room, was not summoned as a witness.

Mr. O'Donahue died yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. He leaves a wife and three small children, who were living at Cincinnati, entirely dependent on him for support. He was a steady, industrious, inoffensive man, such a citizen as is a loss to any community.

The Pope has again pronounced an allocation which is making some stir in Europe. This time he warns the faithful against the Free Masons, reminding them that several of his predecessors have proscribed and reproved that sect, the entrance into which they declared should entail excommunication, which the Pope alone could remove. The Pope denounces the Free Masons as the instigators of revolutions, and calls on the secular governments to suppress them. The Siecle of Paris calculates that there are in Europe more than 2,000,000 Catholic Free Masons who do not seem to heed much the thunderbolts of the Vatican.

NEW MINERAL.—A new mineral of lead has been discovered in Chili, containing 10 per cent of iodine. Iodine has lately become very valuable, on account of its extensive use in photography, and of a new discovery by Dr. Hoffman, of a new dye, having this element among its constituents. It is said that one cargo of the new mineral will represent a fortune. As a further illustration of the progress that mining adventure is making in South America, a mine of bismuth ore has recently been opened in Bolivia, about two-thirds up the highest of all the peaks of the Andes—the Illimpu Mountain. Bismuth also has lately increased in value, and 15,000 feet above the level of the ocean, only slightly beneath the line of perpetual snow, men are setting to work to obtain it.

AN INDOLENT SOLD.—The New York News, which Democratically indorses President Johnson, is astonished, says the St. Louis News, at the praise the press has bestowed on his address to the negro regiment, and strange to say, it thinks this approval is mere geophany to power. It refuses to believe that Mr. Johnson believed what he said, or was conscious of the weight of his words, for it says, the speech—

"It is to be considered as a deliberate expression of the President's views and policy, is extremely objectionable, as indicating that he does not differ very essentially from the radicals as to what ought to be the future status of the negro in the United States."

What if the Democratic party had gone and indorsed a radical on negro suffrage, as well as an annihilator of State Governments and an enforcer of emancipation proclamation!

The Democratic Juggle.

The World quotes from President Johnson's speeches in 1860 to show—that was obvious to every candid observer—that then he was only anxious to act with those who were for preserving the Union, and that he now acts with those who are for restoring the Union.

Its views were different last year. On the 10th of October it asserted that Mr. Johnson "abandoned disunion at the start," and on the 7th of November quoted from the records to prove it.

The World tries to steal the merit of seeking the restoration of the Union for its own party, who have strenuously resisted all measures for preserving it, and by a juggle peculiar to itself, to make President Johnson one of them. He is with them now as much as he was in 1860, when he was fighting for the Union and they against it. To say that the Democracy seek a restoration of the Union now is as true and no more so, than was the assertion that Mr. Johnson "abandoned disunion at the start."

The Democracy attempted to dissolve the Union in order to keep themselves in power. Baffled in this, they are trying to get their Southern allies back without conditions, in order that they may regain the power which they have lost—*Brooklyn Union.*

Sam. Tilden and President Johnson.

Sam Tilden the orator of Democracy, has just returned from Washington, where he had an interview with President Johnson. A good story is told of Sam and the President. Everybody who knows Sam Tilden knows that he is an intolerable hero. President Johnson knew it years ago. He therefore was disposed to indulge him and let him run loose. Tilden commenced by complimenting the President upon returning to the Democratic doctrines in his reconstruction policy, and bringing back the party to the Jeffersonian landmarks. He branched off, elaborating on his subject, and illustrating it as only Sam Tilden can. He reminded the President that this was a compensating world, and illustrated this point by calling his attention to the fact that while the peacock had a magnificent rainbow tail, the bird was good for nothing to eat—that the elephant was a colossal animal, but lacked the speed of the antelope.

The President, all the time, sat biting his lip, wondering what the—Tilden was driving at. Tilden continued: "There, too, Mr. President, is the poor, stupid oyster; what a sweet morsel to roll under your tongue, but what a repulsive object to look at." The President here interferred, and taking the spectacles from his nose, quietly observed: "That there was one thing to be said in favor of the oyster, and that was it *knew when to shut up.*"

A Gallant Knight Comes to Grief.

The following incident is given in a New York paper as having recently occurred in the Central park:

Not long ago a pretty, saucy girl, the daughter of a wealthy merchant, was riding in the park with a gentleman who had some hopes of obtaining her hand. He pushed his suit while they were passing up one of the drives, and the lady answered him jestingly:

"If you will ride straight across the park grass, going out on the other side, I will say 'yes.'"

The gentleman closed with the offer at once, and spurred his nag over the soft turf of which the park commissioners are so jealous. Instantly policemen began to run from every direction, rattles were sprung, threats were uttered. The appearance of the cholera could not have made more hub and cry. The young man went on as fast as the horse would take him, but he stuck in a swampy place at last; the enemy came down upon him, and he surrendered at discretion.

The lady, seeing him borne off by the men in gray, pursued, and told the officers that she was the cause. They at once took her into custody, and held both of them in duress for a few hours. This chafed the lady so much that, on release, she ordered the gentleman to quit her for good, because he made a fool of himself so willingly. In the end, as in the text, he went to grass.

HARD ON DEMOCRACY.—Harper's Weekly, which was one of the strongest defenders of Democracy before the rebellion, speaks thus harshly but truthfully of the corrupt thing. It says: "The national prestige of the Democratic name is gone. The name of Democracy is indissolubly associated with treason, rebellion, and civil war. Under Democratic ascendancy the conspiracy was conceived and matured. Under a Democratic Administration it ripened. By Democratic chiefs it was directed. By Democratic politicians it was defended and excused. By a Democratic convention it was declared triumphant. By Democratic organs and orators, as far as they dare, the theories from which the rebellion sprung are still justified. The Democratic party has forced its best men from its ranks. It has prostituted a noble name to the basest purpose. At some time that name may become respectable, but for the present the American people have had quite enough of 'the Democracy.'"

DIED.

At the School House of Mrs. Agnes Franklin, in South Frankfort, Oct. 23d 1865, BETTIE H. youngest daughter of Mrs. E. H. Payne, in her 10th year.

"Suffer little children to come unto me. For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Then why should we mourn; our dear kind Saviour has called little Bettie from earth away. Weep not! Dear Mother, for little Bettie has said that she "wanted to be an Angel," and with the Angel's stand. "God know her little heart and has taken her from you, that she might be one of his bright Angels. She will be the ministering Angel of some who are soon to follow. And my sincere wish is that those of us who are left may start on the journey as happy as did little Bettie, for never before in all her life was she as happy as on the morning of her death. She died without one struggle, she knew no pain, but passed into Eternity, with a smile on her bright little face, where she can be an Angel."

STRAY NOTICE.

FRANKLIN COUNTY SET. TAKEN up a stray, by J. W. French, Frankfort, Ky., living near the Perks of Elkhorn a BAY HORSE, sixteen hands high, 18 or 20 years old, blind in the left eye, both hind feet white—appraised at thirty five dollars before me by J. W. French and James Shackelford. Given under my hand as Justice of the Peace for said county, this 20th day of October 1865.

G. W. HOWE, J. P.

Oct. 24, 1865.

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"How is it," said a man to his neighbor, "that our parson, the laziest man living, writes those interminable sermons?" "Why," said the other, "probably after he begins writing he is too lazy to stop."

COMMERCIAL.

RETAIL PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY HULL & DAY.

FRANKFORT, October 27, 1865.

Flour, Extra family \$100, \$6 00@6 00; Corn Meal \$ Bushel, 85@90; Hammy \$ Peck, 60@60; White Beans, Navy \$ Peck, 55@60; Sweet Potatoes, \$ Peck, 50@60; Irish Potatoes, \$ Peck, 30@35; Sugar, Brown \$ lb, 16½@20; Sugar, Crushed and refined \$ lb, 23@25; Sugar, Coffee \$ lb, 23@25; Syrup and Molasses \$ gallon, \$1 00@1 50; Java Coffee \$ lb, 45@50; Rice Choice \$ lb, 35@37½; Rice Good \$ lb, 32½@33½; Butter choice roll \$ lb, 45@50; Eggs \$ doz., 25@30; White Lako Fish, \$ ½ Barrel \$10 50; Mackerel No 2 family \$ ½ Barrel \$11 50; Mackerel No 2 family \$ large kits \$3 00; Mackerel No 1 family \$ large kits \$3 25; Coal Oil \$ gallon \$1 00; Spinn Cotton No 500 45c; 600 & 700 40c; Axes with handles \$2 00, without \$1 75; Timothy seed, prime new \$ Bushel \$5 00; Flax seed, prime new \$ Bushel \$1 75@2 50; Soup, \$ Box 12@14c \$ lb; Coffee Essence in Tin boxes 10c; in foil 5c; Salaratus & Soda 15@20c \$ lb; Pepper, \$ lb, 50c; Spices, \$ lb, 45c; Cassia \$ lb, \$1 50; Mace, \$ lb, \$2 00; Nutmegs, \$ lb, \$2 00; Ground Ginger \$ lb, 50c; Mason's Blacking, large \$1 00 \$ doz., small 50c; Colman's Mustard in Bulk, \$ lb 60c; Malby's H. & M. Oysters \$ ½ can, 75c; Peaches, \$ can, 60c; Strawberries \$ can, 65c; Old Hamburg Cheese, \$ lb, 30c; Candles Star \$ lb, 25@30c; Candles, Tallow, \$ lb, 22@25c; Brooms, 30@55c; Powder \$ lb, 50@60c; Shot \$ lb, 20@25; Shot \$ Bag, \$4 50@1 65; Tea, Gunpowder \$ lb, \$2 00@2 50; Tea, Black \$ lb, \$1 75@1 75; Bacon Sides, \$ lb, 23@25c; Bacon Hams, 30@30c.

BACHELORS HAIR DYE!

The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Bachelor. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. CHARLES B. BACHELOR, New York. Aug. 15, 1865-ly.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.* Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New-York City. Oct. 26, 1865. ly.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the 15th of October, 1865, an unknown woman was murdered in Jefferson county, about three miles from the city of Louisville, and the murderer is going at large; Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the unknown murderer or murderers to the jailer of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof, and their conviction. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of October, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. Oct. 27, 1865-3m.

STRAY NOTICE.

Franklin County Set. TAKEN up, as a stray, by Mrs. Mary Mullins, living on the Owington turnpike road about 2½ miles north of Frankfort in Franklin county, one BAY MARE, with blaze face, both hind feet white, shod all round, is about 15½ hands high, and supposed to be eight years old; no other brands or marks perceptible. Valued by the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for Franklin county at one hundred dollars. Witness my hand this 18th day of October, 1865. G. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C. Oct. 20-31.

MRS. E. VON BORRIES.

Is now opening the largest Stock of

FRENCH MILLINERY!

AND

FANCY GOODS!

Ever brought to this market at NEW YORK PRICES, consisting of

STRAW, SILK, UNCUT VELVET and VELVET BONNETS, HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, LADIES CAPS, NETS, HEAD DRESSES, VELS and ORNAMENTS.

Also a large assortment of

DRESS TRIMMINGS

And a Number of other

FANCY ARTICLES

Too numerous to mention; all of which she has taken great care to select herself, during her late visit to the East.

The Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity are invited to examine the goods as I will take pleasure in showing my stock to all who may favor me with a call.

MRS. E. VON BORRIES.

St. Clair St., near the Post Office, Frankfort, Ky.

Oct. 24—31.

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AGRICULTURAL

Gr. 2 on Lake Erie Shore.

I have been giving more or less of time this season to a speciality, viz. the examination of grape soils, location, and modes of culture, training &c. I am not prepared, as yet, to say much of our crop; but perhaps a little record of what I have seen and heard this season, may be of use to you in making up the pages of the Horticulturist from time to time.

My observations at this time, taken in connection with previous years, convince me that while grapes of some variety may be grown in any soil and almost any locality, there are really but few localities, and a small territory of soil suited to growing of grapes for making a fine wine. I do not think that, as a whole, the class of wines now made and sold will be tolerated ten years hence, and, therefore, the grower of grapes, looking to their manufacture into wines for profitable sale, must study well the quality of grape requisite, and the components in soil that will supply those requisites. My present impression of the value of soils for growing wine grapes, is about as follows:

- 1st. Calcareous limestone
- 2d. Calcareous clay.
- 3d. Limestone clay.
- 4th. Clay loam.
- 5th. Gravelly loam.
- 6th. Sandy loam.

The first and second will grow and ripen fruit containing a less per centage of acid than the third and fourth, while the fifth and sixth are soils in which I question the practicability of growing any grape, and ripening it to form a wine without the addition of some foreign matter.

I know there are drift formations on some of the islands, and on the shore of Lake Erie, where the appearance is of a gravelly loam, and where the grape grows and apparently ripens well. I know, also, that it is believed by some that such drift formations contain within them materials to give all the requisites to good wine. I have yet to see the good wine, and, therefore, you may note that I leave out these localities in my estimate respecting gravelly loams. I wait to learn.

So much for soils. Now let me add that localities are best, as I now view the matter, as follows:

1st. Those abutting on large bodies of water, or where the prevailing cold winds of autumn and spring pass over the water, and within one mile of the vineyard.

2d. High, hilly locations, where there are adjacent rivers or large ponds of water, and, as before, so placed that the cold winds of autumn and spring pass over the water, and within half a mile of the vineyard.

With the 1st or 2d class of soils, and either of the above locations—the land under-drained—profitable results may confidently be anticipated by the planter and grower of a vineyard, especially if bone meal and gypsum be added as a manure to the 2d class.

The territory abutting on the shores, and embraced in the Islands of Lake Erie, now devoted to grape culture, is probably over 5,000 acres. Of this 600 acres lie between Buffalo and Erie; 600 acres between Erie, Pa., and Cuyahoga county, in Ohio; 1,200 acres in Cuyahoga county; 200 acres in Lorain county; 700 acres in Erie county, exclusive of the Islands; 800 acres on Kelly Island, and 400 acres on South Bass, Middle Bass Peninsula, and parts of Ottawa county. The balance, 500 acres, we may safely assert, is to be found west of the territory here specified.

Of these 5,000 acres, three-fifths are probably Catawba, two-fifths Isabella, and the remaining one-fifth made up of Delaware, Concord, and other varieties. The distance apart in the best proportion of the vineyards, I think, is about six feet by eight feet; but not more than eight feet by ten feet. The crop of Isabella probably be on about 2,500 acres, and will average, notwithstanding deductions to be made for root and mildew, and the quantity of acres first year in bearing, say not far from two and a half tons to the acre. This will give 17,500 lbs., which, at an average price of seven cents per pound, will be \$122,500 or \$135,000 per acre.

This is, perhaps, a low average, as there are quite a large number of acres on which from five to eight tons per acre will probably be gathered; but I prefer putting my estimates so that I can safely cover all the ground, as I then show a better return for capital invested than perhaps any other reliable and permanent method will exhibit.—*F. R. Root, in Horticulturist for October.*

The Potato Rot.

The Gardener's Magazine gives the following advice as to the crop, where the disease is apparent:

"Take them up at once, whether full ripe or still growing vigorously, whether healthy or diseased, large or small, get them out of the ground, sorted over, and stored as quickly as possible. They will ripen in store, especially if stored where they have a chance of drying. If left in the ground they will rot, and the rot will spread to the tubers in the ground, and for what little gain there might be in their increase, the risk of entire loss by rot is too great to be incurred for it. While our readers have the circumstances attending this outbreak of potato disease fresh in their memories, it may be as well to point to the fact that after much heat and partial drought, we have had heavy rains, an atmosphere highly charged with electricity, and in a condition of total saturation with moisture. The tubers have had to grow during a dry heat, and to moisture during a moist heat. We may call attention to these matters hereafter, we name them now in order to fix upon the minds of all who are interested in the matter, what is the exact cause that demands consideration. We began on the 1st of August to harvest our own crop, and the work still proceeds. Our collection amounts to over seventy sorts; the yield is good, the tubers of fair size, and up to the present moment the only examples of diseased tubers have occurred in a breadth or Early Shaw. About a twentieth part of the yield of this was bad, the rest quite sound. These were taken up on the 15th of August. On land close adjoining, and on which potatoes are grown in a somewhat different manner to ours, a large proportion of the crop is worthless."

A favorite question of the young men to the young ladies of Mobile is, "Has your father been married yet?" finding out from the answer whether or not he comes under the twenty thousand dollar clause of the amnesty proclamation, and thence calculating the probable amount of the damsel's solid charms.

Statement of the Condition OF THE

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unencumbered.	Par Value.	Market Val.
Cash on hand and in Bank.	\$84,707 35	107,736 48
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit.	184,402 45	
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	44,000	44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest.	10,000	11,200 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	27,500	28,875 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	40,000	40,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh, R. R., 3d Mt. Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	22,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R., 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	23,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R., (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	50,000	44,000 00
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (1st Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	30,000	30,600 00
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	50,000	48,500 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	50,000	46,500 00
Hartford & N. E. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	38,000	38,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	30,000	27,900 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	10,000	9,700 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	3,000	3,000 00
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	50,000	48,750 00
Atlantic & Del. Bay, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	24,000	25,440 00
Chicago Chamber of Commerce, 10 per cent, semi-annual interest.	50,000	50,000 00
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	25,000 00
Rockford City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	26,500 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	23,750 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 0 per cent, semi-annual interest.	50,000	46,000 00
Rockford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	38,000	38,000 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	16,000	16,480 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1853 & 1855] 6 per cent, annual interest.	60,000	61,800 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly interest.	75,000	71,250 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest.	196,000	190,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	192,500	201,662 00
United States 5-20s Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	233,800	243,152 00
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	4,000	4,000 00
U. S. State Bonds, 6 per cent, comp. and int. Notes	50,000	50,750 00
Connecticut State Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	100,000	100,000 00
Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	170,000	163,200 00
R. L. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	50,000	48,000 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	100,000	100,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	10,000	9,500 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	23,750 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	12,000	11,400 00
Wis. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest.	30,000	27,600 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest.	70,000	56,240 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1864.	6,750	6,750 50
600 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock.	60,000	96,000 00
300 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock.	30,000	30,000 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock.	10,700	12,625 00
1000 Shares Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co. Stock.	50,000	50,000 00
250 Shares Pittsburg, Ft. V. & Chicago R. R. Company Stock.	25,000	24,500 00
500 Shares Phila. & Reading Railroad Company Stock.	25,000	24,250 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock.	5,000	1,000 00
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk., Watertown, Conn.	5,000	5,500 00
50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk., Stafford Springs, Conn.	5,000	5,000 00
36 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk., Providence, R. I.	1,800	1,800 00
200 Shares Revue Bk's S'tk., Boston, Mass.	20,000	22,600 00
100 Shares Nat'l Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	10,000	11,000 00
200 Shares Bk of the State, Mo. S'tk., St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	13,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	10,000	6,000 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	15,000 00
200 Shares Farmers and Merchants Nat. Bank, Hartford, Conn.	22,000	26,400 00
50 Shares Bk's S'tk., Phila. Bk.	50,000	71,000 00
40 Shares Farmers & Merchants Nat. Bank, Hartford, Conn.	44,000	51,920 00
250 Shares Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	30,000	30,850 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	7,500	12,000 00

140 Shares Etina Nat'l Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	14,000	14,340 00
200 Shares American Nat'l Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	10,000	10,600 00
200 Shares City Nat'l Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	22,200 00
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	12,500 00
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	9,000 00
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	10,000	10,400 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	40,000	45,600 00
300 Shares Bk of Am. S'tk., N. Y. City.	30,000	40,500 00
800 Shares N'l B'dway Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	42,000 00
300 Shares Dime Sav. & Loan Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	25,000 00
100 Shares Hanover Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	11,000 00
100 Shares City Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	17,500 00
200 Shares Nat'l Bk of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City.	20,000	22,000 00
100 Shares Bank of City Stock, N. Y. City.	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	30,000	33,000 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City.	16,000	13,000 00
200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	22,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	30,000	34,500 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	10,500 00
400 Shares Metropolitan N'l Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	40,000	51,200 00
820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City.	41,000	43,870 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	27,000 00
300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk., New York City.	30,000	33,000 00
200 Shares North River Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	12,000 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. City, N. Y. City.	30,000	36,000 00
200 Shares Bk's North America S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	22,000 00
200 Shares N'l Bk of the Republic S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	22,000 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk., New York City.	20,000	17,000 00
400 Shares Bk's S'tk., New York City.	10,000	11,500 00
500 Shares Phenix Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	10,500 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	23,000 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City.	15,000	29,250 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	18,000 00
100 Shares Union Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	10,000 00
Total assets of Company.		\$3,850,331 78

LIABILITIES.	
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors.	None.
Losses adjusted and due.	None.
Losses adjusted and not due.	4,400 00
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs.	139,322 36
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.	200 00
Total liabilities.	\$184,912 31

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the lawful owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etina Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said State of Connecticut, this 31 day of July, 1865.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky., July 11, 1865.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

No. 20, Renewal.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

FRANKFORT KY., July 24, 1864.

This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Etina Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and that having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

August 1, 1865-9.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. and 2:25 P. M.

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE

Nicholasville 1:40 A. M. Covington 5:00 P. M. Lexington 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:46 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for buying tickets, and for taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM, Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1865-15

1865 1865



"Costar's" VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."

"Only infallible remedies known."

"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, & Exter's,

Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,

Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects,

Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal Depot 482 Broadway, New York.

1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants not less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "Costar's" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

Old and young should use

STERLING'S

AMBROSIA

FOR

THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

MANUFACTURING COMPY,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

NEW YORK.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H. Averill, and all Druggists and Dealers.

May 12, 1865-5m.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence.